# Patterns of Output Growth

THIS is the fifth in a series of articles dealing with patterns of growth rates in a large number of individual products and services. Its purpose is to illustrate the wide variation in production trends of both new and established products during the past 15 years. It brings up to date a similar analysis that appeared just 3 years ago, and expands the list of items to almost 375—approximately 70 more than appeared in the previous tabulation. While the expanded list is by no means all inclusive, it represents a broad spectrum of products and industries.

On a weighted basis the coverage of the present list is substantial. The manufacturing and mining products in-

Table 1.—Frequency Distribution of Average Annual Growth Rates for 339 Products, Based on Change from 1948 to 1963

actif breed off charge its	-H 2740	<del>+</del>
	Number of products	Percept of total
Fast preving: 25 percent and over	7 10 27	
Moderately growing: 0 to 7.4 percent. 5 to 5.9 percent. 8.4 to 4.9 percent. Subtatel	10 13 <b>3</b> 0	. 21
2 to 8.4 percent. 1 to 1.9 percent. 6 to 6.0 percent.	50 28	_
Subtotal	134	34
Tetal	185	H
Dealining: 0 to 1.9 percent. 2 to 4.9 percent. 5 to 6.9 percent. 7 to 8.9 percent. 10 percent and over.	24 11 11	
Total	M	25
Grand total	291	100

cluded in table A on page 24 account for roughly two-thirds of the total weight of the Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production. Except for instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing, products from all of the two-digit SIC manufacturing industries are included.

Some important qualifications noted in the earlier articles bear repeating. The list represents only a small fraction of the total number of products in the economy. For the most part it is limited to items for which consistent annual production data, measured in physical units, are readily available from trade and Government sources.2 Notably lacking from this compilation are those products, like machinery, where output cannot be easily measured on a physical basis unless highly detailed specifications are used. The list also tends to exclude data for very new products because of the lag in the collection of such statistics. Furthermore there is no consistency regarding classification detail among the 374 products: certain products are very narrowly defined, e.g., food disposals; others are given in terms of a broad classification, e.g., finished steel products.

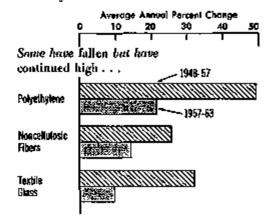
It is important to keep in mind that while a simple count of physical units is very useful for many purposes, production changes may also come about from changes in product mix and in quality. Shifts of the kind that affect average price per physical unit are reflected in changes in the GNP, even when the number of units produced remains constant.

#### Basis of classification

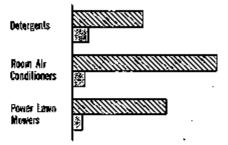
Table A divides the total list into two main groups. The basic list contains 339 products for which production data are available for all years from 1948 to 1963. A supplementary list

### **Growth Rate Patterns**

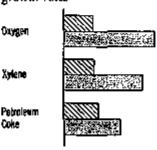
Of the products that grew rapidly from 1948 to 1957, the great majority slowed down from 1957 to 1963



Others have fallen sharply to a moderate rate . . .



A relatively few have exceeded earlier growth rates



Pota: Government and Private Agencies

Earlier ertiets appeared in the following issues of the Souvers: January 1988, April 1987, May 1989, and September 1981.

Where production figures are not available data are given for sales or consumption.

includes an additional 35 products, mostly new, for which output figures became available at various dates after 1948.

The basic table provides production data for 1948 and for each year from 1960 through 1963. It shows average annual rates of growth for the entire period 1948-63, and also for the following subperiods: 1948-53, 1953-57, 1948-57, 1957-60, 1960-63, and 1957-63. Each of the above terminal years represents a business cycle peak. The products are arrayed according to the size of the average annual growth rate for the period 1948-63, as shown in the sixth column.

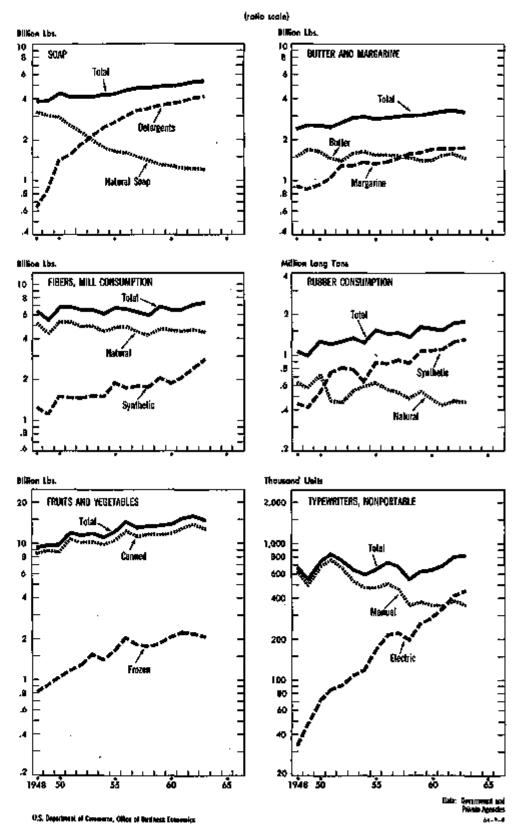
The basic list has been further classified into three broad groups: fastmoderately-growing, growing. declining. Fast-growing items in table A are those with a growth rate of 7% percent or more per year (based on 1948-63), that is, with a growth rate approximately twice as large (or more) as that of national output measured by real GNP. The 7% percent dividing line between fast growing and moderately growing has been employed in previous articles in this series. It is a useful standard but it is obviously arbitrary.

#### Growth rate patterns, 1948-63

Approximately one-fifth of all items are classified as fast growing; more than half are in the moderately-growing group, and one-fourth show negative growth rates. A frequency distribution of average annual rates appears in table 1. For all items combined, the average (mean) growth rate from 1948 to 1963 was 8.7 percent per year, about the same as the expansion in real GNP.

The 70 items in the rapidly expanding group increased at an average rate of 15 percent in the 1948-63 period; nearly three-fourths of them exceeded 10 percent per year. The fast-growing group includes old established lines as well as relatively newly-developed products introduced in the period from the mid-80's to the mid-40's. As might be expected, the newer products in this group experienced the higher rates of growth, averaging close to 20 percent per year,

## Output Growth of New Products in Postwar Period Has Often Been at the Expense of Older Established Lines



as compared with about 10 percent for the older items.

Practically all of the products within the moderately-growing group are well established, and they represent a high proportion of U.S. industrial output.

For a relatively large number of products, a reduction in output is revealed, despite the substantial expansion in total production since the early postwar period. Most of the products in the declining group are still being produced in large volume, and for some the decreases in output were from abnormally high production levels in 1948. This is particularly true of items where output was earlier discontinued or sharply curtailed because of conversion to war production—such as refrigerators, washing machines, men's suits and overcoats, and some types of farm machinery. But the development of substitutes has also adversely affected production of many products such as wool, coal, soap, and butter, to mention a few.

The growth of supplies from foreign sources has affected domestic output for some products. Thus, although domestic consumption of iron ore has increased substantially, the importation of large quantities of this raw material is associated with a declining trend in domestic iron ore output.

### Impact of new products on established lines

Most "new" products are substitutes for older, established lines. The rapid growth of output of many of the prod-

Table 2.—Distribution of Average Annual Growth Rates for 339 Products, 1948-57 Compared with 1957-63

	196	3-67		1967-68					
	Num		Past	Mad					
	Der od prod- uets	Per- cent of total	7.5 per- cent and over	2.5 Lo 7.4 per- cent	to 3.4 per- cent	De- ella- ing			
			No	mper o	í produ	ao fa			
Fast: 7.5 percent and ever	<b>.</b>	24	35	26	9	11			
Moderate: 8.5 to 7.4 percent. 0 to 8.4 percent	71 97	22 29	9	28 25	28 47	11			
Deckbing	90	25	8	12	21	м			
Total	339	100		6L	184	98			
Percent of total	<b> </b>	100	u	27	29	38			

ucts introduced into the market in the past two decades or so has frequently been accompanied by a decline in products that have been on the market for a long time. The chart on page 22 provides some examples of these contrasting trends.

The net expansion of the new and old products together is frequently small. For the six combinations shown in the chart, average annual growth rates ranged from 0.8 percent for fibers (-0.9 for natural fibers and 5.6 percent for synthetics) to 3.4 percent for rubber (-2.1 percent for natural rubber and 7.5 percent for synthetic rubber). It is important to keep in mind that these combined rates are unweighted. When average unit values of old and new products are widely different (as with manual and electric typewriters, for example), the combined output change computed with unit value weights may show a marked departure from the unweighted change.

#### Rates have varied over time

Within the 15-year span from 1948 to 1963 growth rates of individual commodities and services have, for a number of reasons, varied considerably. The decline in the growth of real GNP, from an average of 3.8 percent per year from 1948 to 1957 to 3.2 percent from 1957 to 1963, was reflected in a general lowering of rates for individual products. Moreover, final demand patterns shifted, causing ehifts in the production of final products and materials used in their manufac-Growth of many new products that had found very wide acceptance in the earlier years diminished. Some of these shifts are summarized in table 2, which provides a cross-tabulation of growth rates for 339 items for the period 1948-57 and for 1957-63.

The proportion of items classified as fast growing drops from 24 percent in the 1948-57 period to 15 percent in the period from 1957 to 1963. The group showing declines, which was 26 percent in the early period, was 29 percent in the later period. Although it is not shown in the table, 55 percent of the 339 items graw more slowly or declined more rapidly from 1957 to 1963 than in the postwar and Korean periods.

Of the 81 items classified as fast growing in the 1948-57 period, only 35 remained in this group in the more recent period, and of this number, only 12 exceeded earlier output rates. Among the latter were oxygen, helium. toluene, formaldehyde, plastic and resin materials, electric blankets, blenders, and air freight transportation. There were 46 items earlier classified as fast growing, based on 1948-57 change, that do not appear in this category on the basis of 1957-63 performance. Of these, 35 had lower positive rates and 11 products had negative rates. Illustrations of these shifts are given in the chart on page 21.

On the other band, of the 90 items showing 1948-57 declines, only 54 continued to show negative rates for the later period. The remainder in this category had positive growth rates from 1957 to 1963, with a few shifting to the fast-growing group.

#### Acceleration in rates since 1960

Because the national growth rate has shown an acceleration since 1960, it is of some interest to divide the 6-year span from 1957 to 1963 into two subperiods: 1957-60 and 1960-63. A 3-year span, of course, is very short for growth rate calculations. Moreover, under these circumstances the use of 1960 as a dividing point is not entirely satisfactory, since the entire second half of 1960 was a period of declining output, and some cyclical elements are undoubtedly present in the comparisons

Table 3—Distribution of Average Annual Growth Rates for 339 Products, 1957-60 Compared With 1960-63

	195	F-69	1060-63									
	Nam.		Past	Mod								
	bar of prod- ucts	Per- oent of total	7.6 per- cent end over	8.8 to 7.4 per-	0 to 3.4 Per- cont	Do- din- ing						
			Number of products									
Fest: % percent and over	ы	16	31	13	١,							
Moderate: 3.6 to 7.4 percent 0 to 3.4 percent	72 80	3L 20	10 12	37 25	22 35	17						
Declining	124	22	<b>17</b>	25	27	u u						
Tetal	335	100	78	150	91	71						
Percent of total	<b>}</b>	100	21	29	29	21						

Table A.—Production of Selected Products and Services, 1948, and 1960-63, and Average Annual Rates of Growth for Specified Time Periods

Produst ar service	Unit of measure			Production	,		Average annual rates of growth						
		3948	1960	1961	1962	1963	1948-67	1948-87	1883-87	1947-60	1980-63	1948-67	1867-4
	Fast grawing—Incom	navi ni na	averego es	musi cate e	x 7⅓ perce	at or enore	. 1948-63						
itanium eponge	Tons Millions of pounds	I₩ 19	5, 811 1, 837	8,727 1,806	6,730 2,016	7, 400 2, 270	55.3 37.5	195.2 48.0	21.3 01.0	-32.5 23.8	LLT	124.0 49.6	-13 21
rosen fruit juices, concentrate	Milliane of cubic feet	19 24 51	1,038 842	1,066	1,321 713	(*) 2,230	31. [ 27. 6	18.0 93.4 25.4	51.3 9.3 18.6	31.7 30.0	12.1 51.4	級 6 課 1 2L 4	40
r#0#	Mullions of pounds	30	570 810	562 906	817	1,000 41,000	24L4.	(2, 3 (9, 6	221,7	12.8	91.0	351.2 351.5	LĢ
rissen foods, prepared	Thousands	40 74	1,590	1,600	968 1, 558	1,046	25.5 25.4	69.R	95.7 1L0	2.d 1	9.6 7.2	40.0	3
extile glass fiber, production	Millione of pounds	248	177 2,989	3.311	8,96J	- 192 - 4, 150	翌7	(D, 9 (B, 8		18.8 7.8	2.8 12.1	37. 2 25. 8	1
onsellukein übem, production	Thousands of pounds, Millians of pounds,	66 92	577 1,280	3, 311 761 1 224	8,963 978 1,428	41,184 1,500 4380	21.0 20.9	80.2 51.6	20,2 15,1	0	19.2 8.1	25.7 34.1	19 8
tolog in eath	Thensauris Millians of popuds	25	860	1,236 330	340	380	20.5	46.7	20,9	<b>–</b> ≰.≰	.9	34.1	<b>–</b> 1
reconditioning systems, total	'I'D   THE	88 8,900	350 56, 500	866 81,000	71.700		20.0 U.5	27.3 35.7	14.8 2.1	17. 3 22. 0	18.5 13.7	21. é 20. 1	17 18
oton poultry	Units	160 84	1, 267	1,712	71,760 1,626	. 1,783 450	17.7 17.6	26.7	7.6 8.7	23.0 24.2 1.8	11.0 -9.5	17.3	18
offee makers, enhousatio	Thousandsdo	800	4,605 3,600	423 4,000 3,500	483   9,500	0,600	17.2	65. £	1 4.8	2.5	11.6	32.7 24.7	-4 6
rwp mowers, power. prene plustics and resins.	Millions of propids	397 166	3,500 1,062	3,500 1,145	4,000 1,274	0, 600 3, 600 1, 400 179	16.5 16.0	24.3 24.2 23.2 18.8	25.8 11.2	11.0 4.8 1.0	12.7	26. 6 18. 8	11
DT	d0	20	164	171	167		18.7	33.3	10.2	9.8	12.7 3.0	22.6 (d.0	- (
lyvinyls resins, plantics modilin salts	Thousands of ocupies.	216 102	1, 203 559	1,360 1,103	1, 566 1, 289	1,780 1,017	15.0	18.0	14.5 -2.0	9.8 10.7 7.4	13.6 6.8	[7.3]	13
ankets, electric rygen, high portty	Thousands	675	3,335	4, 800 79	4,725 304	8, 409 129 7, 130	15.0	M.0 7.0 4.2 58.2 23.3	23.4 6.8	14.9 20.8	16.1 30.6	14.0	10 25
rievision secs, black and white	«Перияния»	975 975	6,108	6,178	6, 471	7, 130	24.8 34.9	44.2	-3.0	_a,7	7.7	- ភ.	] ]
agnetum r revenue passenger miles flown	Thous, of short tons Millions of passenger	0.000	33, 956	34, 589	37, 493	40,000	Hi	50.2	-3.4 12.7	-31.0 8.5	24.0 8.2	23.3 24.2 18.7	~! 
	miles_	*,***				i	I I	l	l			II i	
ylene otare tabes, miles	Millions of gallone	1, 308	9,014	267 4. 307	9,070 l	8. <b>665</b>	12.8	(0.5	3.0 3	30.5 -2.6	14.4	8.5 24.0	<u>2</u> 2
nosphorte sold dding machines, electric and nonelectric	Thousands of short foos.	432	2.087	1, 254 845	2,447	8, 665 2, 601	13.6	17.3	13.1	100.0	ม <sub>ี</sub> ซุ	16.4	10
O(C-1 Garra ) 3 Ambet (Arra	Theograds	+ 343 (34	343 3,668	3,774	4,000	120	13,4 13,4	40.1 37.2	11.3	8.8	-£8	21,8 19,9	-;
r (an-enliss flown,	Militans of ton-miles	223 176	773 760	885 800	1, 182 <b>52</b> 0	1, 410 1, 090	13. i 13. o	11.1	8.6	10.8 11.4	21.9 12.3	12.0	K
actics and ragin materials, total	I MINURORS OF DOUDINGSI	J, 486	0, 143	8, 709	7, 942	8, 959	12.8	ii.i	14. i 11. 8	128	13. 🦸 !	12.7	13
esticizera elicoptars, monuntitary	Units	149	802 217	630 201	781 304	* 830 431	12.8	14.6	10. 8 29. €	10.8 -11.2	11.3 ° 23.7	12.9 17.8	"
asan (nods, total		L, <b>2</b> 47	8,487	7, 143	7, 624	• 7,051	12 4	21.1	9.6	I 84	8.L	15.8	]
troisum colis	Thousands	31 2,899	142 12, 002	186 18,047	15,745	18, 130	12.3	18.4 8.4 12.4	11.4	10.6	7. 6 10. 4	14.5	1 1
<b>(410)106.</b>	Thousands of prunds.	2, 6LV	31,084	12, 540 8, 519	16, 745 12, <b>356</b> 8, <b>36</b> 1	14, 874 9, 925	120	12.4	10.6	21.0 8.9 12.7	10.4	14.1	_(
ougles fir (zeitwood plywood)	Millions of square feet. Thousands	L 871 185	7, 816 1, 024	1,029 260	r, 614	1,015	11.8 11.4	H.4	D.4   19.2	19.8	8.3	12.0	#
O <u>ldrig </u>	Dillions of mileus Thousands of short tuns.	B4 1 375	274	240	90 L	439	11.3	8.1 18.2 10.7	19. 2 6. 3 13. 0	11.2	11.3	10.1 11.7 12.6	
mzońka, syńthetić zabydrous arabkrostbylade	Millions of pounds	L, 276	4,818 209	6, 207 275	4, 810 820 6, 700	B, 546	LLO	17. 6	6.5	-2.0 -2.0	18.0	12.6	"
ransperson disc for postuging	Million of pounds	1,650 200	5,950 706	0, 809 780	5,700 550	(,)	10. 4 10. 4	16.2 13.4	17.4 11.0	-20	6.1 6.8	10.8   12.4	Ι,
lendors	Thomseder.	215	155	316	780	000	[0.2]	7. 4	10.1		25.0	0.7 0.6	1 12
flerveicett with: quided patroloum gases	i Thuni, of wins rations:	1, 140	4,039 280	4, []4	4,414	4,807 274	10.1	F2.6	16.8 8.8	14.8	6.1	Li.o	19
ormaldabydo	signation of potential 144	617	1,872	238 1,742	2, 308	2.662	0.0	12.5 12.5	4.8	1 11.8	10.9	9.3	l II
thybano glycol	Thousands of pounds	867 225	1,297 555	1,163	2,308 1,484 720	1,453 850	9.8	11.3 -£.‡	17.8 21.3	20 12.5 0.9 7.1	10.0	14:3	1
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rozon vegetables ekcept potatoes,	Millions of poonds	628 440	2,014 1,408	3,697	2,116 1,508 500	. 義體	<u> </u>	16.0 18.3	2.7	7,1	1.0	13,5	
rozon vegitebles ekcept potatoes, amene, obemical and motor grade res and melemine resine.	Millions of gallons	540 185 149	407	610	346 469	420	P.9	8.1 31.6	7.1 2.7 3.1 8.0 7.0 6.3	] 11.2	12.5 9.3	K.8	"
<u>ujud 1606</u>		άį	1,888	1,011	2, 140	2,301	N Ti	11.8	7,0	4.0	B. B		}
rutesty (or ite)	Millions of pounds	38	100	97 62	84 62	116	8.3	15.6	4	8.8 3.9	8.D	1 11:4	1 7
V1 100811	Billians of cubic feet	28	. 66		16	يَشِ ا		-2.1	12.0	16.8	13.2	4.2	ļ !
abber, synthetie, all types	Thous, of long tons Thous, of short tons	28 488 488	1,436 1,637 6,637	1,405	1,674 6,148	1,606 1,606 6,466 (*)	67 67 67	11.7 11.3	13.5 7,2 9,0 18,8	8.7 6.6 6.9	13.2 3.8 5.6	4.2 9.5 10.3 5.7	
biorine cas spilne engines, except outboard, entomobile,	Thousands	12,140	6,022	6,048	6, (48 7, 138	(0)	0.7	D. 7	18,8	6.9	8.8	8.7	1
acd electels, hthesis subydride bogol, synthesis and by products	Millions of pounds	1.09	401	374	497	474	7.4	7.4	11.9	4.0	6.7	9.4	;
bonol, synthetic and by products	Billions of KWH	1.09 297 837 110	774 843	779 579	828 948	886 1.005	7.4	5.2 8.8 13.3	9.8 8.6 4.0	4.0 11.7 6.6 6.6	6.7 5.0 6.3 5.1	9.4 7.2 8.7 9.1	'
lectric power, total	Billions of tons and mi.	ĭĭò	398	iii	948 882	1,005 346	7.4	13.3	1.0	6.6	, i,i	9,1	
	Medorately graving-	Increases	لوائد شم څوا	age a nnoa'	m to ac 0 t	e 7.4 perce	ni, 18 <b>48-</b> 6	1			· ·		
etural gra, marketad	Billions of enhicitest	5, L45	12,771	13, 254 291	13, 877	14,518	7.2	10.3	0.2 4.3 5.0	k]	4.4 9.6	8.4 5.8	{
Alectoon baseline	Millions of barrels	* 130	248 L14	118	208 122	(°) 124 (2,770		16.6	1 56	B.6	2.8	[ L0.4	<b>l</b> i
viation pasoline	Millions of cubic feet	5, L44	12,143	11, 015 13	13, 280 L0	13,770 26,734 268	0.0	6.6	11.8	4.6	4.8	⊪ &.3	-
ook publications	Number of editions	0,897	15,012	1A, 050	21,90	26, 784	l ão	7,6	-1.4 2.3 11.5	4.5	19.8	128 32 82	
loor & wall tile, glazed and unglazed	Millions of square feet. Thousands. Millions of pseuads	102	10 937	9,711	21, 904 283 11, 300	12 483		10.3 0.9 14.4 6.6 24.0 4.0 4.0 4.0 4.0	13.5 4.7	4.0 4.8	4.6 7.3	8.2 7.1	
ook publications	Militans of peupids	1,000	3,040	8,845 752	1 4,511	4,264		Įį	1 20	5.5	11. B	6.6	1
ing sod gravel	Militians of short toos Thouse of group tops	1 319	404	300	395	422	88	29.3	-13.4	4.0 8.1	1.5	7.0	
and and gravel ferchant thip construction, deliveries, cetylself-celic (aspirtm).	Thousands of pounds.	ււայ	20, 683 765	22.00B	27, 194	29, 400 1, 047	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	29.3	7.1	9.3	6.3	2.5	ļ
arden tractors	Millions of pounds	185	408	370	965 124	- 418	∥ åi	2.4 6.8	-7.8	12.0 81.8	111.0	4	Ιί
ournareas—ladene and petroleum polymers,	Millions of pounds Thous, of short tous	135	265	I 281	\$48	344	H 6.1	6.0	8.4	-2.6	7.6	8.7 6.2	l
eiden tractors oumsross—Indene und petrobum polymers oussi deliveries (Ka* contont) odjum hydroxido, liquid	do	1,120 2,377	2, L70 4, 972	2,079 4,934	5.44	6,097	6.0	II 6.5	1 7.4	-2.6 4.0 4.7	40	4.5	ĺ
			8,057	3.330	八世	3,822	JI 6.6	ě.	1.1 13.0	8.6	1.3	13	
ewsprint production	Millions of gallens	149	290	2, 054 307	5, 449 3, 499 2, 096 37, 906 1, 042 6, 004	2,066 362 29,436	8.0	2.5	ŝi	8.6	1 20	1	Ι .
Yoodpalp Lydrochloric Acid Thesphato Rock—table production	Thous, of short lous	12, 872 403	25, 314 970	20, 523 941	37, 906	29,436 1,047 (*)	8.7 0.7 0.6	IL.	81 6.0 4.2	5.1 .8	2.0	1 23	
							- 9-1		22				

Table A.—Production of Selected Products and Services, 1949, and 1960-63, and Average Annual Rates of Growth for Specified

Time Periods 1---Continued

Time Periods : Continued													
Product or service	Unit of measure			Production				Αv	na égaltó	nuel rak	M Of grow	ntib	
<u></u>		1948	1960	L961	1982	1843	1948-68	1048-43	1983-47	1957-60	1950-67	1849-47	1957-83
	destaly graning-laws	BTOP AE AN	eprintin bit	rad mie o	f & to 7.4 p	ercent 1948	-63—C+n	tinged					_
Potestin—Mark slable Production. Mirets, lood, std. and pertable. Man-made abers, lotal. Special industrial and absorbent paper. Pulpwood consumption. Asphalt. Ethyl alcohol. Sanitary and tissue paper. Waists, bloomes, and shirts. Phonographs industing radio and phonograph combinations. Shipping containers. Fluorescent lamps.	Militans of berrels Militans of gallons Thous, of abort lone Militans Thousands	824 824 1,188 94 2,680	2, 638 3, 246 1, 583 1, 684 49, 486 2, 262 1, 623 1, 623 1, 623	3,792 3,235 1,985 43,101 2,311 1,980 1,580 1,151 1,151	2,482 8,576 2,483 41,070 41,070 2,424 197 4,986	(*) 8,569 2,491 40,159 40,159 40,159 2,516 2,516 159	666683331109 9B	10.9 4.9 4.9 4.8 4.8 11.1 -14.0 0.1	17.33.4.20.7 17.4.4.20.4.7 0.00.7 0.00.7 0.00.7 0.00.7 0.00.7	104229344934 103837 2443934 103837 2443934	**************************************	79743007 843007 843077 610	1.5 7.2 8.0 4.5 7.7 4.5 1.8 4.6
Aluminum escings. Carbon district. Cil pipeline transportation Districts foel pil. Passenger cars. Heating pads. Clesmar gerine. Paperboard, including wet manhine heard. Traders trick. Industrial explosives. Prosen pruts. Clesmars, commercial. Plue paper. Presses, est etess: Girls', children's, infants' Bag paper. Gless containers. Werm-sir formoes. Passenger car thes. Lamps, boliss, and tubes. Salt. Sulphuric soid. Beel. Sulphuric soid. Sulphuric soid. Super tradition. Canses tenhicroing bara. Motor luel-ordating avistion. Canses, mins shipmanis. Oypaun waitheard, including lath. Presider saper. Sulis drags. Shipping Soid paper. Anline. Anline. Anline. Sulphuric sonsumption. Beel sheets and waistband overalis, mon's. Innustring beard and hardward. Actin and sulphuride. Superphosphata. Fertiliters, commercial. Altrast, civiling, shirame weight. Calcinus carbide, commercial. Altrast, civilin	Thousand abort tons. Units. Billions of ton-iniles. Millions berreis. Thousands. Million pounds. Thousands. Million pounds. Thousands. Million pounds. Millions. Millions of short tons. Thousands.	870 10,744 1	778 840 640 640 640 640 640 640 640 6	7911 7911 7912 7912 7913 7914 7915 7915 7915 7915 7915 7915 7915 7915	1.000000000000000000000000000000000000	100224466	888886644433231111100000988777777766664444448882227111000	5712274234129740641979189871388878874224833447780000000000000000000000000000000	5.54.92.65.20-41.4.4.02.00.1.4.00.2.4.1.4.4.8.7.8.1.4.4.2.1.2.1.2.1.4.0.1.2.1.4.1.2.2.1.2.1.4.1.2.2.1.2.1.2.1.2	LAB . ATABCA . ABARTARAKAKI AB LAK LAB BU . ALALAKAKAKALA . ALAB LAB . ATABCA ABAKALA . ALAB LAK LAB		# 1 # 1 # 1 # 1 # 2 * 2 * 2 # 2 # 2 # 2 # 2 # 2 # 2 # 2	######################################
gamed). Canced fruits. Canced regetables (commercial peck). Classes Classes Newsprint consumption Ondefined gypanus. Work pands Still wines, production War petroleum. Copper, mine. Copper, mine. Copper, reducty (primary). Onst iron pressore pipe and fittings. Common clay, sold or used by produces. Oil common clay, sold or used by produces. Oil common clay, sold or used by produces. Oil common clay, sold or used by produces. Classettes, production. Manta, total. Oil common clay, sold or used by produces. Classet iron sold pipe and fittings. Paint, varnish, and keepur. Bodium birormats and chromato. Crude pertroteum. Construction paper and board Kersone. Still wines, withdrawnly. Domestic water systems. Coats, girls', children's & infants'.	Millions of pounds	2,500 5,917	6, 673 1, 680 1, 680 1, 539 1, 330 34, 300 28, 208 2, 208	143 168 761	4,232 9,884 1,884 8,829 9,189 9,189 1,189 1,238	30, 496 687 4, 234 5, 304 913 979 131 2, 753 3, 558 168 157	244222222222222222222222222222222222222	28 88 22 22 22 23 23 24 14 14 14 14	4536096531081111021#1455 431212424#1411102	3370481407828407855479 31123 42114418255479 1213441871	7.130.400.00497.00	83834700018450213718382319	121121222222222222222222222222222222222

Table A.—Production of Selected Products and Services, 1948, and 1960-63, and Average Annual Rates of Growth for Specified
Time Periods 1—Continued

	Time Periods 1—Continued													
Product or service	Unit of measure								erage an	inasi rete	e of grow	tb	<b>-</b>	
	<u>]</u>	1948	1960	retr	1962	1963	1948-63	1949-53	1943-47	1967-60	1960-63	1945-67	1967-63	
M	nietotely growing—lagre	ent pa	nterage an	unual cate e		ercent 194	8-43Con	(Inned			1	II		
Exterior frames.  Nickel consumption.  Bathbubs, total.  Innerspeing mntreases, other than for cells.  Innerspeing mntreases, other than for cells.  Bed springs, total.  Stab zinc, consumption.  Asphalt shingles.  Benzike, shipments from mines and processing	Thous, of short tons, Thousandsdodo. Thousandsdo Thous, of short tons, Thousand of superets Thousand long tons	4, 317 94 1, 945 6, 226 45, 605 818 30, 626 1, 829	5, 344 2, (11 8, 692 7, 375 38, 205 1, 654	0,008 118 2,078 8,245 7,378 40,837 L 128	5, 086 129 2, 842 6, 808 8, 018 1, 032 41, 418 1, 534	6, 838 125 2,000 8, 473 7, 504 1, 081 39, 621	20 19 19 19 19 18	234 243 243 243 243 243 243 243 243 243	1.0 3.6 -7 3.1 -1.3 -1.3	.5 -41 27 19 -21 -22	3.00 7.00 1.00 7.10 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1	ententa de	1.7 6.6 1.4 2.4 -18	
Exterior frames	Thous, of short long. Thousands. Mil. of standard brick. Thousands. do. Millions of pounds. Thousands. Millions of go pairs. Millions of pounds. Millions of go pairs. Millions of go pairs. Millions of pounds. Millions of pounds. Millions of pounds. Millions of poinds. Millions of poinds. Millions of poinds. Millions of pounds. Thousands of berrels. Millions of short tons. Thousands of berrels. Millions of pounds. Millions of pounds. Millions of pounds. Millions of pounds. Thousands of berrels. Millions of pounds. Thousands of berrels. Millions of pounds. Thousands of berrels. Millions of pounds. Thousands. Millions of pounds. Thousands of berrels. Thousands of berrels. Thousands of berrels. Thousands of berrels. Thousands of short tons. Millions of pounds. Thousands. Millions of pounds. Thousands. Millions of pounds. Thousands of short tons. Millions of short tons.	27117 + 1,140	1,000 2,181 2,000 3,785 3,785 3,785 3,785 3,785 3,785 3,785 3,785 3,785 4,785	1.2448861123888888888888888888888888888888888	1. 8000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1. 3477 208 457 208 451 21. 4400 21. 4400	**************************************	ll tan bi	082 8452010840520845172112835312778-300184510875551180834-42311533721278-300184510875551180834-42311533721278-1-1-1-20537221128-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	**************************************	1.1 .0 8.5 4.4 -1.8 -7		#27-07-50-1-4-68-02-1-62-1-62-1-62-1-62-1-62-1-62-1-62-1	
				g trands, I		<u> </u>	11		1					
	Billion ton-wiles	Shewl	ng declinin 875	g trunds, 3	1	628	-,1	_1.0	.5		3.0	a		
Railroad revenue (might ten-miles Lead, refused, production (domesido and fersign ores). Gray from easigns, Woshing machines, electric and gas. Costs, trimmed and untrimmed, women's Crammery, butter Crowns. Flaur, wheat. Silver, mine production Lumber, total. Buits, men's Cotton broad woven goods. Water heaters, electric Cotton broad woven goods. Water heaters, electric Raw cotton consumption. Silk consumption, primery and socondary, Refrigeratori (cound and square) Steel castings. Steel barrels and druins, heavy typo Canned fruit julices. Steel barrels and druins, heavy typo Canned fruit julices. Asphalt rail reofing Rayon the card. Wool consumption, carpet chass Cooking stower, gas, domestic. Open sash Dituminous cand Tractor implement tires	Thousand short tons  do	407 18, 207 4, 190 20, 574 1, 303 1432 37, 080 9, 419 24, 000 1, 640 4, 760 4, 760 1, 77, 400 27, 770 27, 419 27, 770 28, 670 4, 760 4, 760 4, 760 4, 760 4, 760 28, 670 4, 880 28, 913 208, 923 208, 923 208, 923 208, 923	383 11, 504 3, 504 3, 504 21, 435 21, 328 19, 306 9, 715 4, 900 6, 915 21, 900	460 10, 824 34, 244 34, 244 34, 782 34, 782	90 976 9776 9778 9778 9778 9778 9778 9778	398 12,763,261 12,633,642,643,643,643,643,643,643,643,643,643,643		2 712225212107222 712225212107222 712225212107222 712225212107222 712225212107222	2 1 1 2 2 8 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1. 2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	324111887 472198688655188660882870 		-48	

Table A.-Production of Schools Products and Santan turned Roses of Casweb for Specified

<sup>&</sup>quot;Not evallable." A verage assumed growth rates, calculated from that for the haginning and cading years, are derived by the use of the following formula:  $P_1 = P_1 \left(1 + r\right)$ , where  $P_1$  is the analysis production:  $P_1 = P_1 \left(1 + r\right)$ , where  $P_2$  is the analysis production:  $P_1 = P_2 \left(1 + r\right)$ , where  $P_3$  is the number of years from the beginning to the ending period. For some products, where duta were not available, 1947 was substituted for 1948 and 1963 for 1960. In the supplementary list, the production data shown in the "1948" collision are for the 1st year such figures are available as indicated in the testings below.

<sup>\*</sup>Now or revised 1963 output that for about 50 products became available subsequent to the calculation of growth rales and the arrangement of at the table. The new or revised output figures for 1965 and the revised growth rates for 1957-93 and 1968-93 are aboven. For the 1949-63 period, the revisions in the growth rates were generally too small to warment a restringement of the table. Tables 1. 2. and 3 do not reflect the revisions in the growth rates. 1947. \*1959. 1953. 1962. 1953. 1962. 1954. 4104. 1954. 1955. 1963. 1965. 1964.

Source; U.S. Department of Commorce, Office of Business Economics, based upon abtained from private and Government sources.

of the 3-year rates. The data are shown in table 3.

From 1957 to 1960, only 16 percent of the items were classified as fast-growing; from 1960 to 1963 the proportion rose to 21 percent. The declining items constituted 37 percent of the total from 1957 to 1960; in the later period, this group represented 21 percent of all items.

## Growth patterns of new products

Relatively few of the products that were comparatively new in the early postwar period have continued to show very high growth rates throughout their market life. Polyethylene, argon, textile glass fibers, antibiotics, and noncellulosic fibers, while expanding much less rapidly than earlier, were still growing at an average rate of 10 percent or more per year in the 1957-63 period.

Room air conditioners, freezers, and frozen fruits are among some of the more important new products showing little change in output from the peak years of the mid-50's. Frozen meats and latex mattresses represent new postwar lines that grew very rapidly from 1948 to 1957 but have since shown negative rates.

The growth rates of many new consumer durable products that appeared on the market in the very early postwar period have not been uniform. Of 12 important items introduced since the end of the war, only 4—dishwashers, disposals, tape recorders, and electric blankets—have shown a generally consistent upward trend throughout their market life. For other appliances, production peaks were generally reached within 5 to 10 years after their introduction.

Output of black and white television sets, which reached high rates in 1950 and again in 1955, has since continued below these peaks. In a comparatively few years following the introduction of television receivers demand was so strong that by 1956 about 81 percent of the wired homes in the United States were equipped with receivers; at present the figure is 93 percent.

#### REVISED STATISTICAL SERIES

Manufacturing and Trade Total and Retail Inventories<sup>1</sup>

								(MIIII)	of dolla	us)									
		_			_	][	63						_			1961			<u> </u>
	Jan- pary	Febru- ary	Merch	April	May	Jame	July	August	Sop- tember	October	No- vomber	De- combor	Jen-	Febru- ery	March	Ybdj	May	Јиво 🗎	1049.
			·						Unadji	ipleá						,			
Manufacturing and trade, total	93,545	190, 738	101,536	K(7,626	X03,323	102, 161	HO1, 809	101,814	202,585	104,586	106,922	108,777	184,473	105, 4 <del>90</del>	195,6 <b>1</b> 9	14T, 145	107, 143	108, 135	N5,81
Butali trade, total	27,054	27,847	28,743	25,542	29,729	28,378	25,350	28, 424	28,400	29, 696	30,606	28,660	26,086	29,327	30,290	20,568	80,352	80,188	29,78
Durable goods stores Automotive group Furniture-ap-	11,014 &,018	12,032 4,309	12, 28t 1, 440	19, 257 4, 387	12, 268 5, 335	12, 102 5, 251	12,148 5,250	11, 451 4, 419	11, 280 4, 283	11,844	12,390 5,035	12, 255 5, 853	12,570	12,953 5,961	18,384 6,159	13,586 6,157	13, 481 6, 068	13,380 0,027	13,07 6,81
pliance group Lumber-bidg. 1	1,832	1,635	1,888	1,800	1,845	I, 000	1,908	1, 648	1,992	2, 906	2, 106	1,975	1,930	1,956	2,023	2,855	2,064	2,040	2,03
meterial. Hardware group	2,273	2, 328	2, 118	2,443	2,439	2, 404	2,372	2, 370	2,363	2, 244	2,881	2,316	2, 296	2,817	2.416	2,447	2,462	2, 482	2, 39
Nondurable goods atorcs Apparel group. Food group.	15, 400 3, 248 3, 350	16, 815 3, 388 3, 408	16, (00) 3, 166 3, 481	18,606 3,644 2,674	16,512 8,562 8,581	18, 228 3, 348 3, 860	16, 202 3, 202 2, 581	10, 563 1, 664 2, 491	17, 120 3, 785 3, 588	17, 862 3, 925 3, 667	18, 207 3, 955 3, 707	16, 946 8, 280 8, 554	16,025 3,356 2,883	16,874 3,614 3,612	16, 816 8, 611 8, 698	17, 048 3, 685 3, 691	16,871 3,570 3,673	10, 788 3, 600 3, 664	18, 70 1, 67 2, 60
Clencral moreban-	4,482	4,728	4,974	0,040	8,011	4,840	4,852	6,961	5,859	5,742	6,870	4,767	4,623	4,600	4,896	1,035	4,978	4,931	6,09
Department storss	2,215	2,329	2,502	2,574	2,561	2,450	2,482	2,596	2,792	3,051	3, 143	2,512	2,420	2,446	2,556	2, 613	2,608	2,555	2,00
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>			<u>'                                     </u>	easom II	r od just	<u>' — .</u>	<u>'</u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>,                                     </u>	<u> </u>	<del>-</del> -	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Manufacturing and	[			[		<u> </u>	Γ		<del></del>	1	<u> </u>	1	!					Γ . –	i -
(rade total,	100, 529	300,740	190, 354	N(,368	ME, 699	103, 626	102, 621	162,612	103, 140	203,731	1N,528	605, E27	195, 417	105,411	166,75t	106, 577	196,647	164' 431	106,55
Betali trade, total Durable goods stores Automative grup Furniture-applicates	28,660 11,721 4,874	28, 138 11, 823 4, 971	28, 231 11, 853 4, 995	28, 279 L1, 798 4, 900	28, 336 11, 900 4, 949	28, 457 11, 870 4, 948	28, 848 11, 981 6, 038	28, 615 11, 978 6, 945	28,182 12,082 5,075	共位 (文 (14 (大 (4)	29,254 12,841 6,801	29, 953 12, 208 5, 435	29,408 12,888 6,494	29,686 12,708 4,499	29, 661 13, 613 6, 650	29, 967 13, 045 6, 701	29,124 13,024 6,024	39, 199 12, 1979 14, 724	30, 96 12, 55 6, 53
group Lumber-bldg, ma- terial-hardware	1,906	3,900	1,961	1,894	1,891	1,018	1,931	1,970	1, 962	1,900	2,006	2,013	2,011	2,022	2,007	2,041	3,008	2,064	2,06
<b>eroup</b>	2,349	2,336	2,357	2, <b>3</b> 5L	2,384	2,380	2,349	2,376	2,567	2,372	2,298	2,403	2,879	2,367	2, 357	2,357	3,371	2,390	2,27
Nundarable goods stores	16, 3 <b>39</b> 3, 534 3, 443	3, 525 3, 525 3, 448	16,378 3,540 3,468	16, 494 3, 523 3, 583	16, 536 3, 537 3, 563	14, 581 3, 509 3, 607	(4.647 3,455 3,609	16, 689 3, 536 3, 561	16,720 2,651 3,610	16, 906 3, 682 3, 678	16, 913 3, 605 3, 485	16, 874 3, 639 3, 668	16, 942 3, 646 3, 669	16, 87A 3, 657 3, 663	16,748 3,693 3,690	16, 916 7, 630 3, 685	16,902 3,510 3,051	17, IDI 2, 672 8, 684	17, 17: 3, 68: 3, 670
General merchan- dise group Department	1,958	4,998	4,994	6,024	8,643	6,018	6,006	6,023	6,074	6, 147	6,210	B, 188	5, 101	4,980	4,923	4,999	4,990	5, 102	6,22 2,76
alores	2, 483	2, 502	2,497	2,628	2,693	2,574	2, 607	2,609	2,630	2,695	2,747	2,790	2,670	2, 622	2, 584	3, 657	2,500	2,620	2,761
		М	anu fa	cturin	g and	Trade	Total	and R	etail I	nvento	ну—S	ales R	tios !	(Monti	he)				
Manufacturing and trade, total	T 25	1.60	1. 51	L&O	1. 60	L 80	1. 48	1.40	L. 82	1.61	1. 83	1.40	1.41	1.41	1.50	L #8	1.47	LÆ	1.48
Retail trade, total Durable goods stores Nondurable goods	1.88 1.77	1.38 1.78	1.89 1.80	1.30 1.77	1, 40 1, 61	L 29 1.79	1. 88 1. 77	1.53	1.42 1.83	1.40 1.78	1. 42 1. 83	1.40	1. 4t 1. 88	1.87 1.70	1.40 1.85	1. <b>40</b> L <b>9</b> 8	1.37 1.80	L#1 L87	1, 35 1, 82
stores	1.29	1. 10	L 19	1.21	L 21	1.20	1.20	1. 15	1.2)	1.22	1. 22	T16	1, 20	1.18	1.17	1. 18	1:30	1.18	1.18
		<u> </u>						-											

F Preliminary.

1 Retail inventory astimates for the period January 1963 through June 1964 have been revised to incorporate new information from the Retail Trade 1965 Annual Report by the Bureau of the Census. Data in the Annual Report are derived from a substantially larger inventories held by retailers than are the astimates obtained from monthly curvays.